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KING, REED & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

EUROPE.

Russia Sensation!

WAR FEVER IN ENGLAND!

The Divided Cabinet!

PACIFIC SOLUTION PROBABLE!

The War in France!

ARMISTICE EFFORT RENEWED!

Recent Strategic Movements!

THE USUAL CONTRADICTORY REPORTS!

Nothing from Paris!

THE GERMAN SITUATION!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RUSSIA AND EUROPE.

THE FEELING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, November 19.—John Stuart Mill writes a communication to the *Times* this morning protesting against England embarking in a war with Russia on any existing provocation, especially as the demands made by Russia thus far seem worthy of consideration.

A Frenchman writes to the *Times*, urging the government to change front rather than extend the war.

A special dispatch to the *Morning Post* says: Russia must secure or embark in a war urging her humiliation.

The feeling in England to-day is somewhat more peaceful, but there is still a strong undercurrent of difference. The funds and Stock Exchange are lower and breadstuffs higher.

The Prince of Wales, representing the views of the Queen, is understood to have opposed to the Cabinet the disapproval of Lord Granville's hasty reply to Gortschakoff.

A RUSSIAN DENIAL.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 19.—The Gebs denies that Russia ordered neutrality to Prussia on condition that after Paris treaty of 1856 is set aside. Prussia only promised neutrality during the treaty, while Russia is quite willing to submit her pretensions to the decision of a conference. Prussia will not consent to this scheme on the 4 edition that her relations with France shall not be discussed thereat.

The Nord says Russia has constantly represented as a source of great annoyance to Russia, and that the Czar is very anxious to dispel the false impression that there is any disagreement between his very brothers. In case of war it is likely that Austrian indecision will not be sufficient to prevent Russia from forming a Slavonic army to prevent Austria from attempting to gain their independence, and the late insurrection in Bulgaria is a proof of the good sentiments of the Slavonic that may embarrass Austrian rule on the Adriatic. In the event of a revolt of those vassal States, the Government of Russia would be compelled to consider the conduct of Austria as hostile, and to completely neutralized against Russia, and the most serious complications be presented to the consideration of the Western powers.

A special gives currency to the report that the leading neutral powers will meet next month in Vienna, and settle all difficulties between France and Germany, and possibly between France and Germany.

[Cable special to the N.Y. Herald.]

THE WAR EXCITEMENT IN ENGLAND—DIVISION OF THE CABINET.

A very strong and warlike feeling decidedly prevails all over England. An important division exists on the Russian question, which is likely to result in the dissolution of the ministry. Granville insists that Russia must now put down her foot firmly or else lose forever her voice in European affairs. He holds that the support should be given to secure the future, if not the immediate prosecution of that long cherished ambition of the Czar, the possession of Constantinople, the key to the East. The moment is the only time when England can hope to insist successfully a policy against Russia which will secure a great accession of riches in value and treasure. Messrs. Lowe and Cardwell have positively arrayed against the war on the present grounds. The prominent members are about to call a meeting at London to consider the crisis. In view of the probable early withdrawal of Parliament, the Queen's speech states to commit himself for or against war on the present provocation.

The *Spectator* says that the armament of Malta and Gibraltar is ordered hastened. The port and channel fleet go to the Levant at once.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

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Official papers state that the reports of Prussia's intended interference in behalf of the Pope are entirely unfounded. They were first circulated in Austria for their own ends. It is certain that Italy's position will be that of entire neutrality.

A BARRIER TO THE WAR.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A striking sign of the spirit of England at this crisis is found to be a barrier to war, especially when considered in connection with protocol of April 24 of the same year, which, while it declares that the protocol requires the reference of questions which might arise to a friendly power previously to any act of hostility, and it is necessary to point out that it does not bind the Government, however hostile it may be in case, in answer to constitute a casus belli. Any overt act of hostility on the part of Russia, in case of a refusal of the request of Russia, would be a violation of the protocol, and would be considered as a casus belli. The Government, on the other hand, is not bound to make any such reference on the part of England. The Government is not bound to make any such reference on the part of England. The Government is not bound to make any such reference on the part of England. The Government is not bound to make any such reference on the part of England.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

LONDON, November 20.—A telegram from Versailles, 11th, gives a gloomy picture of the German situation. It assumes no boastful tone, and says that all the people of Versailles are heartily sick of the war. The weather is cold and dry preparatory to winter.

A very pressing will be called at the Reichstag to provide means to maintain the army of occupation. The Government is prepared to ask for 40,000,000 thalers. The Bavarian Government has refused to send more troops to the front.

It is reported that Bismarck is extremely vindictive towards the Bavarian Government of the commander of the Crown Prince's army, and that the policy of the Government is the result of the influence of the crown princess.

THE CROWN PRINCESS AND THE RUSSIAN QUESTION.

A special correspondent of the *Tribune* at Versailles on the 15th inst., says: "It is believed the French will make a sortie in force from the north of Paris. The army of the Loire has withdrawing southward to avoid being shut in between the German armies marching against it.

The spirit of the German troops around Paris is excellent and their health very good notwithstanding the cold and dampness. The bombardment last night in the shape was terrible, but will not even write a column stating the number killed and wounded. Versailles are much disturbed by the bombardment. Prince Frederick Charles will probably succeed Von Moltke as Chief of the Staff, when the latter goes to the Levant at once.

Dispatches from Versailles state that England, with the approval of the Provisional Government, has renewed her proposals for an armistice, based upon pecuniary war compensation, the razing of the frontier fortresses and neutralization of Alsace and Lorraine, the Great Powers guaranteeing the fulfillment of these conditions by any infraction of agreement. A Congress is to assemble to settle these questions, and also to deliberate upon the Eastern question.

[Cable Special to N. Y. World.]

GERMAN MAILS ATTACKED—GERMAN UNITY NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Telegrams from Berlin yesterday say the German mail convoy from Dijon to Nevers was attacked by Garibaldians near Bouillon by Franc Tireurs and compelled to flight, refuge in Belgian territory. The same day the mail from Orleans to Tours was also attacked and compelled to return to Sedan.

A dispatch from Munich, Thursday night, says the negotiations that were carried on at Versailles have been finally concluded. The treaties will be signed in a few days. The constitution of the Bund has undergone important modifications. Bavaria is allowed to enter the confederation upon her own conditions.

RECENT ARMY MOVEMENTS.

A telegram from Tours of Nov. 18th states that the detachments of the Army of Paris, belonging to the army of the centre, under General Trochu, which was advancing from Le Mans upon Orleans, reached Dreux, thirty-five miles southwest of Versailles, where they encountered the advanced guard of the Bavarian army, being outnumbered the detachment fell back upon the main body. This engagement took place on the 16th. The army of the Loire, which at last advices had fully completed the turning of the German right. The German forces in front of Paris, with the route to Orleans, near Dreux, was marching from St. Germain to join Von der Tann.

It is reported officially that General D'Aurelles does not propose to make a further advance, but having secured an extremely strong position, will await attack from considerable forces of Prince Frederick Charles and Duke of Mecklenburg. He continues to receive reinforcements of all arms daily. Yesterday a very strong force of artillery and a large body of cavalry moved from Tours to join him. His strength is consequently greater than reported. The official statement shows his army numbers nearly two hundred and fifty thousand men, with a daily addition of 2,000.

GENERAL WAR NOTES.

LONDON, November 19.—The French report that several skirmishes have lately taken place around Paris and toward Tours, in which the Uhlans were repulsed. The town of Petrichet, 3 Bois and Fourigers have been burnt.

A strong Prussian column arrived between Rosney and Bellicote.

Garibaldi, disregarding all protests, has resigned from Bern.

Military executions for mutiny are common in the French lines.

Several French frigates are cruising about in the North Sea and English Channel. The German ship Estafette, returning from the south has entered the port of Havre, where she was promptly seized, the officers not having heard of the war.

The French government has published a statement that German shipping has nearly been driven from the Pacific Ocean as well as the South Atlantic and South Seas.

On Wednesday a sortie was made from Montmedy by two companies of Garden Mobiles. During one of them was killed and one taken prisoner. The Prussians now combine the bombardment to the fortress of Montmedy.

Russell's pamphlet, just issued, has been suppressed at the suggestion of his friends.

Rumors continue of the proposed concentrated attack on the Germans before Paris by the French, attended by a sortie from the city. The time fixed for this grand move is said to be next Monday or Tuesday.

Gen. Hazen has left Versailles for Germany. It is denied that his journey had or will have a political character.

PARIS MUST FALL.

BERLIN, November 19.—American Generals at the Prussian camp say Paris is doomed. It must fall before the 15th of December.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

DISASTER TO THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A telegram from Tours says rumors are afloat of disaster to the Army of the Loire. No particulars received

THE GERMAN ARMY SURROUNDED—FRENCH CONCENTRATING—A BIG SIEGE GUN.

A *Tribune* special correspondent telegraphs from Prussian headquarters, via Sperray on the 15th: Yesterday General Manteuffel was ordered to march with the First and Eighth army corps, marching by divisions toward Amiens, with instructions to direct his course southwestward, in case of the defeat of Bourbaki's army of the Loire. None of his troops shared in the fight of Dreux. The designs of Paladines was, reinforced by infantry, to turn the left of the Fifth Corps. Thus he would operate on weak points of the German lines between St. Germain and Argenteuil, where a sortie in force from Mont Valerien was to support his attack. He had marched north from Chateau Dun on the 14th, to Chartres, and Chateau Neuf, expecting there to keep far enough west to avoid being intercepted. He was, however, met by the Duke of Mecklenburg, with the Second Army Corps and 5th Cavalry Division and 22d Infantry Division, which had been hastily gathered from the Army of Metz and Strasburg, those which marched on Orleans. The 2d and 5th Cavalry Divisions were held in reserve near Epernon. The French were driven back to Chateau Neuf and beyond. The First Bavarian Corps, Gen. Tann commanding, was arrested at Etampes in their march to Orleans, and ordered to the right bank of the French fell back south-westward the Bavarians are expected to continue their pursuit. The remaining corps of the army of the Fourth cavalry division will support them. Prince Frederick Charles was at Troyes, commanding the First, Seventh and 10th corps. The 10th corps was working towards Dijon by Chatillon sur Seine, the 9th onward towards Auxonne, and the 7th, with the Wurtemburg division, some of Villiers sur Marne. How they will be supplied with food is the key to the movement from Troyes and of the expected attack on Bourbaki's army. Prince Frederick Charles's realm to encompass.

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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Corner of Sixth Avenue and Cherry Alley.

MONDAY, NOV. 21, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort 92¼.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 112¼@112¼.

THE crown of Spain has gone a begging to the Duke of Aosta. He will accept it, and doubtless prove a wise and beneficent ruler.

WE TAKE occasion to thank those friendly in several of the adjoining counties who have so kindly interested themselves to increase our circulation and to introduce the GAZETTE into new localities. Our subscription lists are rapidly growing larger, while our advertising patronage is now greater than it was ever before. For these things we are duly thankful, and hope to long continue to merit the confidence and patronage of our friends.

THE New York *World*, in a long article on the Schenck-Campbell controversy, took the ground that even if the soldiers' votes were improperly set aside, yet that would not entitle Schenck to the seat. That there was not the slightest proof that a majority of these votes would not have been cast for Campbell. To this the New York *Tribune* replies: "The *World* may possess its soul in patience. The case is just as strong on that point as on every other. It will be proved that these men went to the polls with ballots for Schenck in their hands, which, on Watchingham's demand, were illegally rejected, to the number of three hundred and forty-eight, while the majority by which Schenck was reported elected was only fifty-three."

WHEN the ex-Queen (Isabella) of Spain was a fugitive in France, a monarchy embodying fifteen centuries of struggles, patriotisms, victories and grandeur, had actually been destroyed. On the 26 day of October, 1869, Marshal Serrano entered Madrid in triumph. From that hour, Spain has been a Republic, and for over two years, what was once considered the grandest dignity of Europe, has lacked for a master to accept. It has at long last found it in Prince Amadeus Ferdinand Mario, Duke of Aosta, the second son of Victor Emmanuel. The Duke of Aosta was born in 1845, and is therefore in his twenty-sixth year. Prince Amadeus has been Captain of Infantry, a Lieutenant General of Cavalry and Vice Admiral of a squadron of the Italian fleet. This sums up pretty much all of his record. Whether his is the master-hand needed by Spain, is yet to be demonstrated. Certain it is, if he can extract order out of the almost chaotic condition of the present Spanish government, he will reap a fame his efforts will have well deserved.

THE DENIAL of Senator Schurz, that he is in sympathy with the movement to break up the Republican party, and form a new party, is good for just what trouble it may have cost him to utter the words, and no more. If Senator Schurz is honest in his denial, he should have stated emphatically and explicitly, the ground he occupies on the question of free trade. There was no real contest in Missouri relative to enfranchisement. There was unquestionably a difficulty in the regular convention with reference to introducing a resolution regarding enfranchisement, but it was well known at the time McClurg was nominated, that he was just as strong in favor of enfranchisement as Brown. But Brown was for free trade, and McClurg was a protectionist, and this fact was acted on by the Democrats who voted for Brown. It will not do for the Senator to assert that the Republican party of Missouri decided in his favor, for it did not, nor will it on the questions of protection and free trade. The fact is, that Senator Schurz feels he has made a grave error, and that the offspring has not been productive of the fruits he anticipated. It matters little to us how closely the Senator may have hitherto been allied to the Republican party in its great strength, if he endeavored to make political capital out of his individual opinion, adverse to the Republican party, he was certainly outside of it while doing so even should he find it better to come back.

HANLON.

Hanlon, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree. Our readers are all probably well aware, that he was charged with the murder of Mary Morhman, a little girl of only some six years of age, under circumstances as brutal and fiendish, that "pity must stand dry eyed" over the murderers fate. More than once, ago over and over again, have we been called on to record the violent deaths of little girls, through crimes as black and devilish as that of Hanlon, and it is time that swift and certain punishment should fall on the offenders. Hanlon's fate, should his merited punishment be meted out to him, will be one he justly deserves. If murder deserves hanging as a penalty. There were phases in the trial, that were not pleasant. Hanlon's confession, made to a prisoner in the same cell with him, almost a stranger, and without any reason except to be communicative, was one that should, and no doubt was, very cautiously received. The hopes of a pardon, by the testimony the fellow convict might adduce, was unquestionably a terrible temptation to swear falsely, if it was necessary, but able counsel and learned Judges, sifted that testimony as thoroughly, that all other opinion than that it was true, was cut aside. A motion, for a new trial, as usual in all such cases, was made by the counsel for the prisoner, and the reasons will be filed in a few days. The jury were out some thirty-six hours, and gave their verdict in town. The penalty is a fearful one, and from the whole character of the trial, it is evident that Court and Jury alike, were determined that the prisoner should only be convicted after every avenue of legitimate escape had been closed.

NEWPORT AND CINCINNATI BRIDGE CO.

Every day the facts disclosed in connection with the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company, are more and more damaging to the integrity, honor, and humanity of that Company. The letter signed by four of our most estimable citizens, giving a plain unvarnished account of the understanding agreed upon, cannot be disputed, and shows conclusively that the Bridge Company has neither honor nor honesty. Messrs. Guy, Walton, Hinkmore and Brown were a committee at Washington in 1868, to urge the passage of a general law for the bridging of the Ohio River. While there, they met the late Judge Hoadington, who represented the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company, and the proposition was made by him, to the committee, that the said bridge should have four hundred feet spans and be as high over the channel as the Cincinnati Suspension Bridge, and if the committee would assent to this, the Bridge Company would unite with the committee in having a general law passed to this effect. With this understanding, the committee called on General J. K. Moorhead and requested him to make no objection to the bill.

Here was a plain and positive agreement, and the bridge company has violated it in every particular. We have before stated, how utterly impossible it will be in any ordinary good stage of water, for boats to pass this obstruction, and we intend to speak of it hereafter. But for the present, we only desire to call attention to the fact, that in originated in the basest kind of deception, and that from such an origin really nothing more could be expected from the company, than fraud and deception in the future. The plain "understanding" subjecting the conditions above named, stand too high in the estimation of our people for their statement not to be accepted at once as literally true, and we have no doubt that a further exposure of this outrageous attempt to stop the navigation of the Ohio river, will disclose conduct on the part of the bridge company equally base.

REFORM AND DEMOCRACY.

Mr. Mahlon Sands, President of the Free Trade League, New York, has had a levee. Among the prominent callers, we find the names of the editors of the Chicago *Tribune* and B. Gratz Brown. The proposition mooted among these gentlemen, was the one we have already alluded to, of forming an alliance between the Reverse Reformers and the Democratic party. The calculations made at the meeting, gave the Democrats and Reformers a majority of some thirty votes over the Republicans, in the next House of Representatives, and if the alliance can be made, General Logan is to be made Speaker. There is, however, a condition annexed to this proposition which may embarrass these manipulators. It is not quite certain yet that Logan would accept, but even if he does, he must enter into stipulations before the contract will be considered binding. Logan must agree to give the Committees, especially the Committee of Ways and Means, a free-trade character. The further argument is, that if such an alliance can be effected, Schenck will not be able to get his seat, as against Campbell. There were several other propositions, but the difficulty that seemed to exist, was that the Revenue Reformers were not exactly satisfied with having the Speaker, but wanted the Presidency. In this, however, the Democracy were unyielding, clinging stoutly to Hoffman. We are looking forward to the end, with a confidence arising from our observations hitherto, that if the Revenue Reformers do so far forget themselves, as to strike hands with the Democracy, by the time they are through, they will be about as badly cheated a set of men, as the people have any desire to laugh at.

PROTECTION.

While Democracy is flooding the country with pamphlets recommending the efficacy of Free Trade, the Republican party is doing nothing—absolutely nothing—to bring before the people such facts as would relieve their minds from the impressions willful misstatements have placed upon them. Through the anxieties of the Democrats to secure the off-year, an issue was brought before the people, that while it was not an element of the campaign, was made one of them. The question in this way has been raised, and it will not do for Republicanism to sit idly by, relying on what it has done, as the sole reply to the new issue raised by the Democracy.

On the subject of the Tariff, there is necessarily more ignorance, than on any other question almost, that can arise. The advocacy of Free Trade, is a blind leap into the dark, without the light of experience or observation to guide or direct. Free Trade is the exception to the rule, and not the rule itself, and there is no one mad enough in his folly, to suppose it is to the interests of any one nation, to advocate and adopt free trade, while all other nations are *supported* by protection. England and the United States, even if both should thoroughly adopt the free trade system, could not become else than beggars, if they alone were Free Traders, while all other nations imposed such a tariff as would protect home industry. Republicanism in favoring protection, has every advantage, both in illustration and in facts. It is unwise to allow our country to be flooded with false arguments, pretending to demonstrate that protection means imposition on workingmen, without the slightest effort to disprove it, and yet to call on the thousands of laborers who support Republicanism, to still vote for the party, for what it has hitherto done.

It is of the working men we write. The *manufacturer* can take care of himself. Most of them could even afford to shut up their forges and mills, and bide patiently the hour when want and hunger, loss of trade and general ruin of manufacturing interests, would teach all classes the fallacy of free trade ideas. Indeed we know that there are some manufacturers who urge the idea, that now is the time for these free trade ideas to have their full sway. That the loss that would accrue in two years time would be satisfactory evidence to most men, and that the manufacturers of to-day could bear to close their mills and forges for even that length of time. But the advice is bad and with all deference to those proposing it, we think such propositions must come "from hearts as tough as Esau's hands." What, if their belief be the true one, will become of the working men in those two years. It has been estimated that ten million persons are directly, supported by our manufacturing establishments. In Pennsylvania alone 600,000 persons are employed in, and 1,200,000 persons supported by, our manufactories. The question is, therefore, a workingman's question, and the cry over the money made by the manufacturers is but a sensational one, calculated not only to mislead but to color and prejudice a fair view of the whole case. If the manufacturers were alone concerned, the employers alone to be affected, there might not be so great a reason for the Republican party taking up arms against the illiberal policy proposed by the Democracy. But when in Pennsylvania over one million of mouths would probably go "no hungered" under a free trade policy, the magnitude of the question not only presents itself, but the necessity of the Republican party bringing before its supporters the true principles of protection and the consequences of free trade, becomes at once apparent.

It is to workingmen all arguments of free trade are used. It is to them the appeal is made against "monopolies" and "monopolists." It is to them the argument is put that a tariff "robs the poor man while it puts more money in the pockets of the rich." Colonel Eldridge, a Democratic candidate for Congress in Michigan, said in one of his speeches, "what does the poor sewing women in your city, shivering in her garret, care about the removal of the tariff from ipecac and bolladonn, when there is a tax of one dollar and a quarter on coal." To this there was loud applause. The sympathies of his hearers had been aroused, and they inferred from the words uttered by the Colonel, just what he wanted them to think, but which he not only did not say, but we presume dared not say. But he worded his sentence so as to convey the idea, that the poor woman in the garret, who could not afford to pay one dollar and a quarter more for coal, than she would have done if the tax had not been on coal.

But the facts are widely different from what the Democratic nominee would have induced his hearers to believe. About two thirds of the coal imported into the United States comes from Nova Scotia. It is true that in 1868, a duty of $1,35 a ton had been imposed. Does the poor sewing woman have this to pay? We pick this out of many of the false "rhetorical flourishes" with which free trade pamphlets are filled, because it comes home to the door of every man and woman. It is with Cumberland coal that Nova Scotia coal comes most directly in competition. Cumberland coal at Baltimore in 1865, when there was no duty on coal, was $7,83 per ton. In 1868 a duty of $1,35 was placed on coal. Now the argument of free trade is that the "poor sewing woman," would have one dollar and twenty-five cents more to pay for a ton of coal in 1868, than she had in 1865. That is that her coal in 1868 would cost her in Baltimore $6,80. But instead of that it was but $5,06 per ton, or $1,83 less than before the duty was imposed. In 1867 it was $4,97, in '69 $4,71, in '69 $4,97 and in '70 $4,60. So that while the eloquent Colonel was appealing to the audience, and declaiming that the duty made her pay $6,35 more, she was actually paying $2,97 less per ton.

Nor is there the slightest excuse for the misrepresentation, because even the purchasers of Nova Scotia coal, do not pay the increased price of the duty. In 1861 Nova Scotia coal sold in Boston at $4,67. In 1865 it sold at $9,60. There was no duty on it, but gold was at a premium of 57. But even reduced to the amount of this premium Nova Scotia sold in Boston at an advance on the price of 1861 of $2,27. In 1866 the duty was placed, and in 1870 Nova Scotia sold in Boston at $6,00. Gold was at a premium of 15 and reduced to the amount of the premium, it would sell in 1870 at only an increase of 64 cents over 1861, including the duty in 1870, of $1,25.

These facts show that Col. Eldridge was talking for effect. That his pity for the sewing woman was false, and that his position is not tenable. But this is the character of argument free traders are distributing all over the country, and it becomes the duty of the Republican party to protect working men by meeting these false statements wherever made, and disproving them. We urge upon Republicans to place before our working men plain facts, from which they may be prepared the better to determine the dangers to them that will follow thick and fast on any adoption of free trade.

BRIEF TOPICS.

A SOLDIER'S MONUMENT.

Governor English, Charles Ives and William R. Shelton were appointed in 1868 the commissioners to obtain plans and secure the erection of a monument at the Evergreen Cemetery, Hartford, in memory of those slain in the late war. During the last year the work has been progressing, and on Friday last the monument was erected in the soldiers' lot. The monument is a square one thirty-five feet high, with the statue of a soldier surmounting. It is of Westerly granite, and rises in the shape of a pyramid. The east side of the die bears the following inscription.

Erected A. D. 1870.
by the State of Connecticut,
to commemorate the service and perpetuate
the memory of the
Two Hundred and Four Union Soldiers,
who died in the Knight Hospital,
in New Haven,
in the years 1862, '63, '64, and '65,
and were buried in these grounds.

Upon the plinths are carved the United States coat of arms, blended with the Connecticut coat of arms. Underneath this is the state motto of Connecticut, *Qui Transmunt Sustinet*. On the main shaft are carved several memorials of battle, cannon, flags, &c., and upon granite blocks dividing the main shaft the following words are engraved; Fort Fisher, Chickamauga, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Antietam, Vicksburg, and Newbern.

A NEW SILVER MINE.

The Corning *Democrat* reports the discovery of a silver mine in the southwestern part of that town:

"About the first of May last a Mr Nivison, of Watkins, who has devoted a large portion of his life to the study of geology and mineralogy, became convinced from repeated experiments that the hill contained mineral deposits that would pay for investigation Mr. Nivison procured a lease of the land and proceeded to excavate, hoping to quarry stone sufficient to pay expenses. But this hope proved fallacious—parties in need of stone would rather buy it of some other man than do anything to assist an enterprise in which they had no faith. Only one man was found whose faith led him to take hold and assist in carrying the enterprise to a successful issue, and that man was Joseph Hollenbeck. Joseph had faith, and now there is exposed to view a lead five feet thick and thirty feet wide, of black stone which we are assured contains a large percentage of silver, copper and lead. Professor Hall, state geologist, visited the mine last week and gave it as his opinion that the rock contained mineral in considerable quantities, and took specimens with him for examination. A small quantity has been smelted in a common crucible, and the result proves satisfactorily that the quartz is rich in mineral wealth. The object now is to have a proper assay to determine whether it will pay.

BACKWOODSMEN.

Near the head waters of the gloomy Ausable and along its banks, in the wildest part of Michigan, there are vast stretches of timbered country alive with buffalo, bear, and deer, where every year colonies of sportsmen and woodsmen migrate in pursuit of game and timber. But little is known of this curious woodland life, but that little indicates a life of curious experience and romantic incidents. A sportsman who entered this unknown country early in the Fall writes of the manner and method of hunting and working. When the tasks of the day are ended, the party gathers about a merry coarse of baked fish or fowl, the whole garnished by appropriate and healthful edibles in such variety as the country affords. The evening meal ended, a grand hunting foray generally follows, and before midnight three or four buffalo, as many deer, and innumerable smaller game are brought in as the fruits of the hunters' skill. This game is sent down the Ausable river to market in boats, and provisions and necessaries returned by the messenger. The waters of the Ausable, as its name implies are densely black, deep, though icy cold and run at the rate of ten knots ad hour, enabling the boatmen to paddle down in a day where it takes a week nearly to work up stream.

ARKANSAS.

A gentleman just arrived from Little Rock, Arkansas, estimates that there are now twenty-five thousand acres of good cotton standing in that neighborhood ready to be picked, but that cannot be until mid winter, owing to the absolute impossibility of securing labor. The price offered is a cent and a cent and a quarter to a cent and a half per pound for picking. It is our impression that a good hand will make from fifteen hundred to eighteen hundred pounds a week, and that the best field hands used to make considerably more than the maximum. There are some Chinese there and in the adjacent region, and they are much liked and very industrious. The colored labor is complained of, first, because it cannot easily be secured, nor in sufficient amount under any condition; and, second, because it proves absolutely unreliable. At the slightest offence the whole body will leave, sure of securing employment elsewhere, and careless while a sufficient support beckons from every side There is an infusion of northern energy and capital there that does not harmonize with this state of af affairs The railway activity in the State is wholly sprung from northern capital, and is every day driving. The next question is that of farm and plantation labor that is discussed on all sides, with a growing determination to add to the number of Chinese now on hand.

VELOCIPEDE REDIVIVUS.

The most extraordinary story connected with the defences of Paris is that which asserts that two Americans, Messrs. Reynolds, and May, went to Paris and came out by balloon, for the purpose of making and fulfilling a contract for the supply of velocipedes to the garrison. These machines are to be constructed with india-rubber tired wheels, so that the riders or drivers can move about noiselessly. I do not know if the proposal has been accepted, but it certainly proves that there is no limit to American enterprise. It is certainly very funny and has many points of interest about it, for doubtless the question must now come up whether bicycles are or are not contraband of war? We must also be prepared for curious details in the reports of future engagements, where the number of velocipedes captured must be set side by side with guns, muskets and mitrailleuses. They will certainly be less expensive in the long run than horses, and the gallant officer who has three or four of these whisked about under him can be more easily consoled for the loss of his chargers by the reflection that a blacksmith and a wheelwright will be able to get his stud in order at a very trifling cost.

BARBARITIES.

The N. Y. *Tribune* says: The story so often repeated by telegram of French sufferings from the excesses of the Prussian soldiery only shows, if it be a true one, that the mollification of the horrors of war of which, in modern times, we have been accustomed to speak, has not been so great after all. But the French are the last people in the world, with their record, to complain. As warriors, they have always shown but a scant courtesy and little mercy; and have accordingly, been detested, throughout modern history, for employing every engine of destruction without pity or forbearance. But the evil is in the system of making war at all. War means misery cruelty inflicted; and those who take the sword must perish by the sword.

A DARING DEED.

The feat of the five Uhlans who captured the large and wealthy city of Nancy, the capital of Lorraine, and levied there a heavy contribution, has been surpassed by three Prussian dragoons who were sent to reconnoiter, but losing their way came at last but to the town of Raon l'Etape, about twenty-five miles from their lines. When they entered the town the whole population rushed out of doors to look at them, shouting "The Prussians! the Prussians!" The three dragoons smoking their cigars, rode very coolly to the Mayor's office, asked for the Mayor, who had to take them to the telegraph office, where they unscrewed the entire telegraphing apparatus, which they carried off on their horses, dashing back at full speed. This bold coup de main, however, had a tragical after-piece, although not for the three dragoons. Hardly had the dare-devil dragoons turned their backs on the town when the commander of the French *gens d'armes* at that place blew his brains out, stating in a letter that he would not survive the disgrace of a town of more than eight thousand inhabitants surrendering in this manner to three dragoons.

HORRIBLE.

The *Echo du Nord* brings an account of a horrible outrage committed by peasants in the Department de la Gironde, on the person of a former prefect and wealthy land owner, M. Ode Moneys, a strong adherent of the Emperor. The population of those districts are all Bonapartists, and some malevolent person had accused M. de Moneys of having shouted: "Hurrah for the Republic? Down with the Emperor!" Besides this offense, he was accused of having sent money to the Prussians. After the poor man, who is only twenty-nine years old, had been maltreated in a horrible manner, the infuriated peasants dragged him to a neighboring field, piled heaps of brushwood over him, and set them on fire. As the wood was green and would not ignite readily, a bundle of straw was fetched and thrown on the burning brush. The torments of the victim lasted over two hours. Only some charred bones were left of him The priest of Hautefaye, the place where this horrible scene was enacted, was driven back and beaten with clubs, when he hastened to save the unfortunate man. The Government of Tours has sent some commissioners with troops to investigate the matter, and some of the guilty persons were arrested and will meet with the punishment they deserve.

LORD NAPIER.

The hero of Magdala is appointed to the command of the English armies. This bluff, gallant, energetic old soldier, will have a chance, if war should ensue, to show that advanced years are not inconsistent either with valor or celerity in the field Much of the ill-success of France has been attributed to the fact that nearly all of her general officers were too old to render that service which younger men could have given. This criticism over-looked the seventy years of Von Moltke, as well as Von Steinmetz's removal for exhibiting too much of the impetuosity which is supposed to be the peculiar privilege of youth. Age cannot dim the fires of some natures, and if Napier leads the stubborn soldiery of Britain in the contest that threatens, we look for campaigns as marked by vim, endurance, rapid movement, and indomitable "go ahead-iveness" as was that which terminated in the reduction of Magdala and the death of Theodorus.

HAIR INVIGORATOR.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says he has under his care two invalid ladies. "One has been paralyzed on the right side for nearly three years, and has been utterly helpless most of that time. Her vision has been very imperfect; her knowledge of past events has utterly departed from her; recently she appeared to be recovering her recollection, and can count with tolerable accuracy up to twenty." He attributes her prostration entirely to the use of a popular hair restorer. "The other case is not so bad, but bad enough. For the past year her eyes have been an occasion of constant torture. The retina has become so sensitive to the light as to make a dark room indispensable. Wheels of burning flame revolve constantly before her eyes, attended by lightning-like flashes, which are terrible to bear. She is another victim to the poisonous lead contained in the same popular nostrum."

AN ARBITRATOR.

The steamer Lloyd Aspinwall, it may be remembered, was illegally seized on the coast of Cuba, was detained at Havana for over three months, and was then released only on peremptory demand of the United States Government. The owners of the Lloyd Aspinwall then prosecuted their claim against the Spanish Government for damages from the detention of the steamer, and the matter was referred to a commission jointly appointed by Secretary Fish and the Spanish Minister, Senor Roberts. The commissioners were John S. Williams, of Williams & Guion, and Senor Juan M. Cellabos, a Spanish merchant of New York, Dr. Johannes Rossing, the North German Consul General was umpire. The commissioners disagreed and the decision was referred to the umpire, who awarded the sum of $19,700 in gold and damages. It is stated that this is the first award rendered as damages against the Spanish Government on account of its interference with the commerce of the United States during the insurrection in Cuba.

A CURIOUS SALE.

At Trenton, N. J., recently French's Circus and Menagerie was sold at auction and the denizens of that quiet capital were able to learn what was the market value of various singular things. For instance, the elephant "Empress" was sold to a Philadelphian for $3000, a price which could be gotten for the baby elephant, which was consequently withdrawn, as the proprietor would not sell so large a head of cattle for the paltry sum of $3400 which was the highest bid. One man paid $5200 for thirteen double humped camels and $400 more for a baby camel. A performing pony brought but $55, while two Shetland ponies sold for $200. The rest of the performing horses of the stock brought from $100 to $375, while the star horse sold for $695. The Behemoth of Holy Writ, the sacred cattle and the wild yak of Tartary were not sold, as they unfortunately belong to another establishment.

JUSTICE TO A GENERAL.

The Staats-Anzeiger publishes a letter, to the following effect, from the German headquarters in Versailles: In consequence of the explosion of the powder magazine after the capitulation of Laon, strong suspicions were entertained that the commandant of the place, General Theremin d'Hame, was the author of this treacherous act, or at least an accomplice in it; an assumption countenanced at the time by the insulting articles of the French press, which was put ashamed to laud a base violation of military honor and the laws of war as a heroic and patriotic deed. It is now established, after official inquiry, that there is not the slightest ground to suspect the good faith and honor of Gen. Theremin d'Hame; the explosion seems to have been the mad act of an artillery inspector, who has since been missing. As Gen. Hame succumbed to his wounds on Oct. 4th, it is only justice to his memory to make this circumstance publicly known.

FRENCH IMAGINATION.

The North German *Correspondent* says: The French journalists certainly deserve more praise for the boldness of their imagination than for their scrupulous adherence to truth. A new proof of this was lately furnished by an article entitled "Berlin in Mourning," which appeared in the *Union*. We are told that 3,000 women in black dresses lately marched past the windows of the Queen, crying: "Peace! Peace!" Indeed, the war has made 14,000 widows and 20,000 orphans in Berlin. The *Constitutionnel* thinks this ought to encourage the French to continue their resistance to the last, and consider it a sign that, though Prussia may be able to strike a heavy blow she cannot continue a long and severe war. For our own part, we are inclined to look upon it as a sign that some French dramatist, who is out of employment in consequence of the closing of the Parisian theatres, has turned his hand to journalism, and we cannot but compliment him on the very striking tableau with which he has furnished the *Union*.

THE POOR INDIAN.

Lewis Downing, principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, has appointed to-day November 17th, as a day of fasting and prayer for protection against the United States, this action, in the Chief's opinion, being rendered necessary by the action of Congress, which has set aside the treaties made with the Cherokees, and sold to speculators their lands secured to them by those solemn instruments of writing. The proclamation, it is believed, is one of the most piteous papers ever issued. The Head Chief, in despair of justice from men, calls upon his people to ask protection from God. He says that the Cherokees lie powerless in the hands of the Government of the United States, which can bring the weight of forty millions of people and untold wealth, power and skill to crush them. He says that avaricious men threaten the annihilation of the treaties with the Cherokees; and that they will become the victims of capricious leg slation and unjust administration. He asserts that at present the citizens of the Cherokee Nation are arrested by U. S. Marshals, dragged to prison in a foreign State, arraigned before a foreign court and acquitted or condemned at the caprice of judges and jurors of a strange tongue, in a foreign land, who have no sympathy with the Cherokees, and no regard for their rights or liberties.

A TEMPORARY JOB.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* writes from the Sandwich Islands:

Renewed efforts have recently been made to collect the lepers on the islands, and the result has proved that this frightful scourge is on the increase. The government is to be blamed for this, as the efforts which are made to isolate the afflicted are a mere farce. In this district about fifty were found, out of which number thirty were selected, the remaining twenty being allowed to return home upon promise to return monthly for examination. In other words, they were permitted to go at large to sow the seed for a new crop of lepers As several whites have contracted this disease, some alarm is felt lest more should suffer. How it is contracted by foreigners is a question undecided. Several cases have been found in the schools for natives, male and female. A gentleman who had a promising half caste girl in his family as help was told by a physician that the girl undoubtedly had incipient leprosy. When it is considered that the girl had charge of the gentleman's children his dismay can be imagined. The girl was immediately sent to her father and mother and they were warned of the danger, and for a time kept her from the rest of a family of children; but after a time their vigilance slackened and the girl was allowed to mix with the family, and now another promising daughter is afflicted. So it goes; the only hope for another generation of Hawaiians seems doomed to extinction. The care of the lepers is nothing more or less than a "job," by which a ring is making a good business.

VACCINE.

The Medical Department of the Privy Council of Great Britian has recently taken up with great earnestness the question of animal vaccination, with a view to its adoption or rejection in England, according as it may seem to possess any special advantage over the present system. Commissioners were sent to the continent of Europe in 1869 to ascertain how far the vaccine disease might be transferred from animal to animal without difficulty, and to learn the character and course of the disease produced in the human body by inoculation with animal lymph. From the reports on this subject which have just been published, it appears that the system of animal vaccination is so very liable to constant failures that it cannot be recommended for adoption. The proportion of failures is reported to be twenty times as great as in the ordinary arm-to-arm operation. The calf lymph also is peculiarly liable to spoil with keeping, and human lymph is now sent out exclusively from the large establishments which furnish the vaccine matter.

STRIKES DENOUNCED.

The Boston *Advertiser* says: It is said that at a recent session of the Grand Lodge of the St. Crispin organization in this city, it was voted there shall be no more strikes having the support of the order, and that the attention of the organization shall be turned to co-operation. There is excellent sense in this decision, if it has indeed been made as reported. The strikes of the Crispins have lately come to nothing, and re acted to their own injury; their political power has been shown by last week's election to be seriously on the wane; but, on the other hand, the one experiment which has been made in the direction of co-operation has had the most encouraging results. But there is added to this statement of the action of the secret session another, which indicates that the councils of the shoemakers are not yet purged of folly, to the effect that the lodge intends to petition the Legislature for direct financial aid from the State Treasury to further its new and virtuous purpose. A class of men earning from three to six dollars a day by their trade should be above asking asking alms of the taxpayers of the Commonwealth for any object; and we cannot believe that they will make such a demand in earnest.

PLAY BEFORE EATING.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: It is stated that there were over twenty five fatal accidents resulting from base-ball playing in the season which is now drawing to a close. From our experience and that of others we have read of, we see no reason why this statement should not be a truthful one. As it appears to be a hopeless task to preach down base ball, even when it is enjoyed for money, or any other game in which bodily strength and agility are cultivated and exhibited, we give it up, and print the following extract merely as a piece of advice. It is from the London *Medical Times and Gazette*, good authority by the way, and refers to a young man whose death had been caused by peritonitis, the result of rupture of the small intestines in consequence of his having sustained a severe blow in the epigastrium from the elbow of an opponent in a game of football: "One such, on the present occasion, would be never to play with a full stomach. We are not aware that the young gentleman whose case we have seen recorded had eaten a meal shortly before playing, but we are certainly of opinion that the risk of rupture or contusion of the abdominal viscera would, as a rule, be much less if the intestines—particularly the small—were empty rather than distended."

DE PALADINES.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: "General Aurelles de Paladines, the victor of Orleans, is now fifty-three years of age. The major portion of his life has been spent in the service of his country. His conduct in Algeria, twenty-five years ago, received high praise, even from Cavaignac.

"When approached by the agents of Louis Napoleon, when the latter contemplated his *coup d'etat*, Paladines resisted all their efforts to draw him into their plans. While other young officers allied themselves to the fortunes of the Imperial adventurer he remained true to his republican faith. For this he was afterwards distrusted by the Government, and while officers of inferior ability and who had seen less service were entrusted with marshal's batons, Paladines could not rise above a simple brigadiership.

This was his rank when the empire went under at Sedan. France had suffered a series of the most humiliating defeats, and Paladines was still the inferior of many of the corrupt and incompetent generals who owed their stripes to their devotion to the person of the Emperor. Casting about for leaders to command its emurgo armies, Paladines was selected by the Republic as one in whom reliance could be placed. He was entrusted with an important command, and has already demonstrated his patriotism and ability to handle large bodies of troops, qualities which the Imperial marshals have failed to exhibit. His victory at Orleans has infused new life and courage into the the drooping heart of the French nation.

NEW ROME.

The first impression of Rome under its new *regime* was delightful to us. The beautiful new fountain in the Piazza beside the railroad seemed a fitting prelude to the free city we had entered. We decided that the story of the Sleeping Beauty is not a nursery tale, but a beautiful allegory, and we were reading its translation. Even the *gamins* were turned into very respectable newsboys, crying in most musical tones. Our Italia, of which one copy could be received, and that but occasionally at the Consulate, came rushing down the street in company with the Nazione, whose Roman correspondent never went to bed, last year, with very bright hopes of a night's sleep undisturbed by the police. Here was the Reforma, of which if a copy was ever smuggled into the city the fact still remains unknown to you correspondent. Here were the Gazetta d'Italia and the Independence Italiena, whose very existence was unknown to all a month ago. And then there were the new Roman journals. Their name is legion, besides which a few bear the Christian name of Gazette del Popolo, Roma Nuova, La Capitale, Il Romano, Il Tribuno, Il Miglioramento, Don Pirlone and Pasquino, and as many more, which I will spare your readers. The two latter are comic journals.—[Cor. N. Y Eve. Post.

TELEGRAPHY.

Mr. Parton, in a sketch of Samuel F. B. Morse, in the N. Y. Ledger, says "what an astonishing business the telegraph has attained in the United States! We have one company, the capital stock of which is forty-one millions of dollars, and the receipts during the year 1869, seven millions and a half, of which more than two millions and a half was profit. This company has 191,595 miles of wire, 3400 stations, 2007 instruments for reading by sound, 1334 recording instruments, and 22,000 magnetic battery-cups. It transmitted last year 40,000,000 messages and an amount of newspaper matter equal to about 30,000 columns of the N. Y. Ledger. There is one telegraph office in the city of New York in which 125 operators are employed, and you may see them at work if you stop at the corner of Broadway and Liberty street. It is not unusual for this office to receive and send 30,000 messages in one day. Not far from the Ledger office, there is a small sign-board over one of the cable offices, which, I should suppose, Mr. Morse could never read without emotion. It is this:—

"Telegraph messages sent to all parts of Europe, Asia and Africa."

AN OLD FOGY.

A disgusted parent writes from Yale: "I brought my boy here, an only child, thinking that he might do as well at Yale as anywhere else, but the aspect of affairs has greatly changed since I was a student, not, as it seems to me, for the better. The boys are a "deal more cubbish and lubberly than they used to be, especially those of the younger classes. Evidently they are no gentlemen, and, if their fathers belong to that category, they must have neglected their offspring in childhood. My son, who, while at home in Virginia, was a simple-hearted, natural lad, shot like a sportsman, rode like a dragoon, and made love to all the girls within a circle of thirty miles, is now an odius young prig, who talks the slang of the college, and is constantly quoting "our fellows." He belongs to all sorts of societies, and is covered with medals and tokens of membership. He may come out all right but the chances are against such a result.

Died Abroad.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1870.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. Owen M. Long, the Consul of the United States at Panama, of the death, on the 14th day of July last, at sea, of Andrew Wilson, third officer of the steamship Guatemala; also of the decease at sea of Leonhard Fernstrom and P. K. Miessell, passengers on board the steamship Colorado. The former died July 14, and the latter September 12, last.

The deceased "were supposed to be American citizens." Their legal representatives can obtain further information by addressing this Department.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1870.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. S. T. Trowbridge, the Consul of the United States at Vera Cruz, Mexico, of the death, on the 2d day of August last, at Alvarado, Mexico of William H. Thompson. The deceased was a citizen of the United States.

SOME changes have recently been made in the United States assessment districts in Montgomery county. Three of them have been abolished, and Assistant Assessors John Potts, of Norristown, A. W. Shearer, of Norristown, and William Vansant, of Montgomery, retire from the service. The county is now divided into three districts. The lower end, as far as Norristown and Lansdale, is under the charge of Samuel S. Comly, of Hatboro'; the northwest townships are under Samuel E. Nyce, of Ziegelsville; and the extreme north and northwest is looked after by Alexander Maisberger, of Pottstown.

The True Value of a Thing.

Experience by those who have tried and been cured by a remedy is one of the best tests of its merits, and whilst we would not wish to speak disparagingly of other remedies, we would encourage all those who may be either afflicted with recent or chronic diseases of the lungs or air passages to try a bottle of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE. It is exceedingly valuable both on account of its healing virtues and its expectorant properties; whilst it cleanses the blood, it heals the lungs and strengthens the system. No remedy that we are aware of has superior claims to public confidence. Dr. Keyser's principal office for lung examinations and the treatment of chronic diseases, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. If your druggist does not keep it, send five dollars to Dr. Keyser, and he will send four bottles securely boxed, by express, with full directions how to use it.

MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.

Sold in Pittsburgh by the case or single dozen only at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
Drug Store,
CORNER OF PENN AND SIXTH STREETS.

☞ Call and examine this new and wonderful remedy, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth streets.

SMALL NATURE BE SUSTAINED!

To give debilitating medicines to the weak is about as sensible as it would be to try to help a man to his feet by kicking him when he was down.

That sort of practice is going out of fashion. It has filled so many graveyards that people no longer believe in it.

If those who are not strong by nature expect to avoid the attacks of disease, they must endeavor to acquire the vigor necessary to resist it.

How is this to be done? Common sense suggests by the use of invigorating medicine.

The great object is to STRENGTHEN THE SYSTEM WITHOUT EXCITING IT.

This object is accomplished by the judicious use of the most potent and genial of all vegetable tonics and alteratives, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Many valuable properties are combined in this preparation. It improves the appetite and renders digestion easy and perfect.

It gives steadiness to the nerves, induces a healthy natural flow of bile; prevents constipation without unduly purging the bowels; gently stimulates the circulation, and by promoting a vigorous condition of the physical system, promotes, also, that cheerfulness which is the truest indication of a well-balanced condition of all the animal powers.

Summer leaves both the body and the mind more or less exhausted. Now is the time to recruit them, and at us forestall the malarious fevers and other complaints which prostrate so many thousands every Fall.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money loaned on Government Bonds at low-est current rates.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } SATURDAY, Nov. 19, 1870. }

Money has been more easy the last half of the week, and especially so to-day. The demand for loans was urgent, and the street brokers were more largely supplied with to-per than we have seen them for some time past. No. 1 names, however, were not plenty. The character of paper outside of the regular banking houses is not of the highest order, and the rates paid are frequently beyond what a prudent business man ought ever to pay.

The amount of business in stocks has been but small during the week. Prices do not seem to be in accord with the growing closeness of the money market. The few bank stocks which were sold, brought very nearly the highest prices of the season.

Allegheny Valley 7-30 bonds were in demand at 90 to-day. There is nearly five months of accrued interest on them.

Connellsville 7's are quiet at our former quotations, 90 asked; no bids.

A lot of Allegheny Valley bonds (new extension) can be bought at low figures. They are a good 7 per cent bond issued to the Mahoning branch, and should be worth from 85 to 95.

Columbia oil stock is dull at 10@10½.

In answer to various inquiries about Duquesne Co., and the delay in the expected dividend thereon, we have good authority for stating that the company have the money in hand necessary to make the usual dividend. A difference of opinion within the Board, however, makes it doubtful whether a dividend will be declared. It is intimated that some of the board favor using the accrued earnings to purchase additional territory, in what part of the oil region it is not stated. We are quite confident that a vote of the stockholders would negative that proposition by a large majority. Messrs. Directors, we want economy in management, a careful husbanding of resources, and payment of dividends, be they small or large, as fast as they are fairly earned. Speculations in new territory we are content to leave to other hands." Such is the language to us of a Pittsburgh stockholder.

The eastern markets have recovered some little to-day, though the feeling is not entirely reassuring. Gold at 112¾ indicates either the absence of sensational cabal rumors, or a growing conviction that a general European war is not imminent.

Government bonds are dull at about ¼ per cent, below yesterday's quotations. Stock market quiet, sales light.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Friday.	Saturday.
Bonds—1881	113½	113½
5-20—1862	107½	107½
" 1864	106¾	106¾
" 1865	107	106¾
" 1865 new	106½	106½
" 1867	106½	106½
" 1868	106½	106½
10-40s	103¾	103¾
Currency 6's	111	111
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	91¾	91¾
Do Scrip	86½	86½
Erie	22	22
Reading	100¾	101¼
Mich. Southern	92¾	92¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93	93¾
Rock Island	110¾	111¾
Chicago & N. W.	78¾	78¾
Do. Preferred	86¾	86¾
Pacific Mail	40¾	41
St. Paul, Common	58¾	59¾
Do. Preferred	80	80¾
Ohio & Mississippi	31¾	31¾
Wabash	50¾	51¾
Do preferred	72	73
Adams Express	67	65¾

BANK STATEMENT.

The Bank statement is not favorable—loss in reserve about half a million.

Loans decreased	$ 1,567,156
Deposits "	1,730,561
Legal Tenders decreased	1,115,246
Circulation decreased	78,366
Specie increased	455,734

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	12¾	6.20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	9
U. S. 6s, 1881	13½	6.20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	9¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	7½	6.20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	9¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	6¾	C. P. R. R.	97
U. S. 5-20 1865	6¾	Cv. Pacific	11
U. S. 10-40	6¾		

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 19, 1870.

Cotton receipts for the week, for all ports, were 182,158; exports, 97,356 bales. The recent decline in whiskey and general depression in this particular trade has caused the suspension of some houses in the liquor trade, heretofore in high standing. One rumor has gained much circulation, that a single new and small grocery firm, identified with the business interests of New York city for a long series of years, had failed. It could not, however, be authenticated. In regard to the recent alleged frauds in revenue in the matter of false weights at the Custom House, a report was current to-day that the guilty parties were seized and compromised with the Government officials for $100,000. It is stated that a confidential despatch of the Treasurer of the department at Washington is in the city watching closely both Government officials and merchants.

Bank statement is an unfavorable exhibit, but on being analyzed is not so bad as it seemed. Banks now hold $40,000,000 less than they did last year, applied by law against $54,000,000 last week. Loans decreased $1,567,156; increase $1,587,156. Deposits $1,730,561; increase $1,730,561. Circulation decreased $78,366; increase $78,366. Deposits decreased $1,730,561; decrease $1,730,561. Legal tenders decreased $1,115,246; decrease $1,115,246.

The money market is somewhat irregular. At 9@10 time it was in more demand and steady at call at 7 per cent. on call, but at the close it eased off to 6 to 6 with easy exceptions at 5 per cent. with leading government dealers.

The imports of this port for the week are: Dry goods $1,000,118; general merchandise $6,284,627.

Sterling quiet at 9½@9¾.

Gold heavy; opened at 112¾, touched 112¾ and 112¾, and closed steady at 112¾@112¾.

Government securities quiet and steady. Sales at the following rates: 6s, 1881, coupon, 113½; 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 107½; 1864, coupon, 106¾; 1865, coupon, 107; 1865 new, coupon, 106½; 1867, coupon, 106½; 1868, coupon, 106½; 10-40s, coupon, 103¾; currency 6's, 111.

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New York Central	91¾
Do Scrip	86½
Erie	22
Reading	100¾
Mich. Southern	92¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93¾
Rock Island	110¾
Chicago & N. W.	78¾
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Pacific Mail	40¾
St. Paul, Common	58¾
Do. Preferred	80
Ohio & Mississippi	31¾
Wabash	50¾
Do preferred	72
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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 20, 1870.

	A.	2. P.	10 P. M.
Height of Barometer	29.10	29.06	29.09
Change since last report	.02	.02	.02
Thermometer	37°	44°	40°
Change in last 24 hours	5°	9°	7°
Direction of wind	S.	N.W.	
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	7	6	
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	1.25	0.9	
Force of wind—reduced to Beufort scale—approx	3.	2.	C.
Amount of cloud	8. C.	8. C.	8. C.
Rain—since last report—inches and hdths			
State of weather	2	2	3

NOTE.—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the Barometer since the last reports are given; decrease being marked here and throughout the table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds, to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow; 6, cloudy covered.

JAMES WEST, Observer Sergeant.

Mayor Callow had six common cases before him yesterday morning.

The alarm of fire in Allegheny yesterday morning about ten o'clock, was occasioned by some disarrangement in the central office. The engines turned out and turned in again.

Burned.—A small frame building connected with a bakery on Carson street, East Birmingham, caught fire and was burned about seven o'clock Saturday morning. The loss was trifling.

To Change Quarters.—The Western Union Telegraph Company has secured for its office and operating rooms the basement of the new First National Bank building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

Destitute Serving.—We are requested to state that Chas. F. McKenna declines accepting the position of Captain of "A" Company of the Irish battalion tendered to him at an election held on Friday evening, 18th inst.

Special Bargains at Semple's.—Three cases black poplins at thirty cents and a half cents; three cases all wool twill cashmere at one dollar and fifty cents; a large lot of very superior gray blankets at two dollars per pair. 3.

For Sale.—18 acres adjoining the property of James Dunlap, Esq., in Ross township, house, barn, orchard, &c., will be sold for less than its value, if called for before December 1st. THOS. F. STEWART, 68 Fifth avenue.

Certiorari.—In the matter of the Wilkins township independent school district a writ of certiorari was issued, on petition of Jas. Kelly et al., and the case will be argued before the Supreme Court in October next for settlement.

A Serious Charge.—Information was made before Alderman Nicholson, Saturday by Jennie Lewis, charging Dr. Jas. Dunn with procuring an abortion upon her. A warrant was issued for the Doctor but the officers have so far failed to find him.

Quinette Club Concert.—It will be seen by advertisement that a second concert is to be given by this popular club, at the Pittsburgh Female College on Tuesday evening, 29th inst. The friends of the club should strengthen its hands by a liberal turnout.

$20,500 will buy a new house of 10 rooms, bath, carriage house, stable, etc., etc., with 82 feet front, shade, orchard and garden, near Swissvale on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. Or would exchange for city property.
T. F. STEWART, 68 Fifth avenue.

Found Dead.—The body of an unknown man was found floating in the Ohio river, opposite the Beaver County House, Friday evening. Coroner Corbus, of Beaver county, held an inquest, but there was nothing elicited in the investigation that would lead to the identification of the man.

Fire.—About eleven o'clock Saturday morning there was an alarm of fire from box 27, corner of Grant and Webster streets, which was occasioned by a slight fire in the roof of a house on Tunnel street. The flames were promptly extinguished before any serious damage was done.

Thanksgiving Service.—The South Common, Beaver street, Second Ward, Presbyterian congregation, Allegheny, will unite on Thanksgiving Day and attend service in the South Common church. Rev. J. B. Mc. of the latter church, will deliver the sermon, and will be assisted in the further exercises by the Revs. T. N. Boyle and C. W. Smith.

A horse attached to a buggy, driven by a boy, took fright Saturday evening about five o'clock on the corner of Penn avenue and Smithfield street. Shying to one side suddenly the animal succeeded in tearing off a wheel, breaking the axle of another, and throwing the boy out, by which his wrist was slightly sprained. No further damage.

A Correspondent suggests that we request Mr. Edwin Booth to recite the Lord's Prayer at the Thanksgiving Day matinee, in order that our people may learn the grandeur of that composition when properly read. Mr. Murdock has in public response to the prayer, producing great effect on his audience. It would be neat and gracious to open the performance in that way on that day.

Gen. W. Gilbert, Detroit, Mich., 1 cent.
A. G. Lang, Russellburgh, Pa., 3 cents.
Mrs. Garret McNulty, Industry, Pa., 3 cents.
Edward Wright, Allegheny, Pa., 3 cents.

WHITE ASH, P. O., Nov. 19, 1870.
H. M. Long, Esq.—Dear Sir: At the primary meeting of Penn township, to elect delegates to the late County and State Convention, the delegates elected were instructed to vote against the adoption of the Crawford County system, by a decided majority.
Respectfully yours, &c.,

The Committee would again urge a prompt response on this important subject from those districts which have been published as not having yet reported.

Sent to Hospital.—Charles M. Mortimer was brought to the Mayor's office, Saturday morning, suffering from rheumatism and asthma. He had just arrived from the west and having no money had been sent to the office from Lang's Hotel. He is a wood carver, and says he had been working in Denver City, Colorado, and through the advice of a Pittsburgher he started to this city to go into Mercy Hospital to be carver. He had a considerable sum of money with him when he started, but had been robbed on his way here. He was properly cared for by the Mayor.

Held for Trial.—Patrick O'Flaherty and Patrick Whalen, charged with illegal voting in North Union township, Fayette county, both voting on one naturalization paper, were brought before Judge McCandless, of the United States Court, for a hearing Saturday. Col. T. B. Searight, counsel for defendants, moved to discharge the accused on the ground that the information charging them with the offence had not been sworn to. The District Attorney held that it did not matter whether there had been any information or not, the parties were present, and the prosecution was prepared to support the charge against them. The Court overruled Col. Searight's motion, and after hearing the evidence in the case, held the accused to bail in the sum of $1,000 each, in default of which they were committed.

We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of "Mrs. Farley's Wash Work," to be found in our advertising columns. This laughable exhibition has been given in Washington, Philadelphia, and New York on several occasions, and always to the intense amusement of the audience, which was composed in all cases of the most fashionable and refined people of those places.

It is an exhibition that cannot be described to do it justice. Suffice it to say, it has its origin in Dickens' "Old Curiosity Shop," and many of our readers no doubt remember the ludicrous description of Mrs. Jarley's show in that book. The exhibition referred to above is in no way behind the original Mrs. Jarley's show for entertainment, and we advise all who love a laugh to attend. It is under the management of several well-known ladies and gentlemen, and we are sorry to see that they intend giving only one exhibition.

Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner West was summoned yesterday morning to hold an inquest on the body of Patrick Finnessey, at his late residence, No. 184 Spring alley. Mr. Finnessey, it appears, had started to go up stairs to bed about eleven o'clock Saturday night, and when nearly at the top of the stairs made a misstep and fell to the bottom. Dr. Dunoon was called, but before he arrived the man was dead. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

New Regulation.

A new rule has been adopted in the Mercantile Library by which all who desire hereafter to play checkers or chess at the rooms will only receive the boards upon application to the Librarian. It has been found necessary to make this change to prevent the annoyance occasioned recently by the visits of some persons who were accustomed to come in during the attendant's absence, secure the boards, and in playing become boisterous and much so as to disturb all others in the room. This only occurred during the absence of the Librarian, and will, in the new rule, it is thought, be broken up.

To Lovers of the Fine Arts.

Mr. and Mrs. Shoeninger have kindly placed their picture gallery at the disposal of the ladies who have undertaken to complete the chime of bells for Trinity church. The gallery will be thrown open to the public on Tuesday next, November 22, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 10 P. M. A small admission fee will be charged. It is earnestly hoped that many will avail themselves of this opportunity to inspect one of the best and most valuable collections of paintings in the country, and of the success of the ladies in their laudable enterprise. The entrance to the gallery is by the front door of No. 125 Penn street.

Slight Fire.

About half-past nine o'clock Saturday morning there was an alarm of fire from box 12, corner of Liberty and Sixth streets, in consequence of a slight fire in the back part of McClintock's carpet store, Fifth avenue. The firemen responded to the alarm promptly, and by judicious and skillful management the flames were extinguished before much damage had been done, and without destroying any goods whatever by water. The fire originated near the heater, but it is presumed to have been the work of an incendiary as the fire had been drawn out of the heating apparatus on Thursday in order to make some repairs to the flue. The loss will not exceed two hundred dollars.

Strange but True.

By reference to our advertising columns of last Saturday, will be found a call by the republicans of the Eleventh ward, of this city, for the purpose of naming candidates for the different local offices to be filled at the coming election. In pursuance of such notice a meeting was held, but at which only a candidate for all the different offices, the list was read over and nearly all named respectfully declining and it was found to be impossible to name a ticket that would accept the offices, in consequence of which the meeting adjourned until next Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, at which time all persons aspiring to office are respectfully invited to attend. And in connection herewith we would call attention to our advertising columns, of this morning, under the head of "Wanted."

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

An Investment and What it Realized—A Sharp Business Man Sold Cheap—He Attempts to Deceive His Friend and Succeeds.

Fortune is a fickle jade at best, and while she is said to "favor the brave," it is not always the most daring of men who ride the most in speculation that wins her favors. Yet the old maxim of "nothing risked, nothing won," is a true one practically. There are numerous methods of risking in these days when speculation is rife and every man is trying to make the most of his "ten talents of silver," or "legal tender," which is just as good, and the most "risky" of all is the lottery ticket business generally. In speaking of lotteries we do not refer alone to those conducted on the "Havanah plan," but to all classes of lotteries, and particularly to those styles

GIFT ENTERPRISES.

Those institutions, so extensively advertised by "posters," "dodgers," and by every other available means, and often accepting the "confidential" letter dodge, by which the recipient is informed that he can "draw a

GOLD WATCH

for five dollars," are, perhaps, of all others, the greatest swindles, and those unfortunate people are deceived by them than any other. It is not always the ignorant who fall victims to this style of swindling, but frequently men of experience who consider themselves sharp business men, and who will drive a bargain with as much tact as a Shylock, are stepped by the

GOLDEN BAIT

to "nibble" at the hook, with the hope of being favored by the whim of fortune, and they, like all others who are foolish enough to invest, find, when it is too late, that "all is not gold that glitters."

A CONFIDENTIAL LETTER

Was two or three days received by a well known business man in the old Fifth ward, purporting to come from an acquaintance in New York, informing him, in great confidence, of an investment whereby he could realize handsomely. The circular or letter stated that by forwarding five dollars to the address of the New York friend he would receive in return a ticket, which would "surely draw a good watch or some other article of equal value. The gentleman receiving the letter, whom we shall call Mr. B., was for the first time in his life, infatuated with the dazzling bait, and resolved to invest. He was still cautious about the matter, and having a very warm friend who runs a drug store not far from Mr. B.'s place of business, who is personally solicited Doctor B. to invest to inform the Dr. of the scheme and take him in as an equal partner. He hastened to the Doctor's establishment, and in great secrecy confided to him

THE SCHEME.

and proposed to the Doctor to take stock in it. The Doctor, after hearing the terms in "hundred penny" to advantage, "bit" at once and agreed to invest half the money and share half the profits. That night Mr. B. received in a few days the ticket which was to draw the

VALUABLE PRIZE

was received in return. The Doctor was duly notified of the receipt of the same, and it was then taken by our friend B. and carefully followed him home. Arriving at home he said he would "keep it safely in a bottom drawer of a bureau in the front room," and went in the direction of the kitchen, where his wife was busily engaged in preparing supper. Mrs. B. was in the habit of "ransacking" her husband's pockets, and was in the habit of finding many things which he would rather she would not find. Mr. B. knew this, and

HID THE PACKAGE,

Which was a box about five feet in length by twelve or fourteen inches wide, was carefully opened least the watch might be injured. The lid was removed, the sawdust removed carefully, a handful of sawdust was received to replace the watch, and finally Mr. B. caught hold of a smaller box, which he was confident contained the watch, carefully opened, and instead

ASS VASE

was taken out. Friend he said, remarked to his had been very thoughtful and sent the vase to her. The watch was surely in the bottom of the box. The remaining portion of the saw dust was removed, but still Mr. B. was now willing to admit that he had been "sold." The watch, he said, must be in the saw dust and Mrs. B. was required to procure a sieve and sift the dust. It needless to say what the result of the sift was. He had been

SOLD COMPLETELY,

and the question now was, how to keep the matter from his friends. Mrs. B. enjoyed the joke, and related it to the Doctor's wife, who in turn told the Doctor, and so it went. All day Saturday Mr. B. was annoyed by his friends calling in to inquire the time of day. He bore it manfully until, as he thought, "forbearance had ceased to be virtue," and when the Doctor came in and made the inquiry, B. seized the vase and broke it over the good natured Doctor's head. The Doctor fled, and B. closed up his store. An hour afterward a piece of crape was swinging from the door knob, and a card tacked above it, reading as follows: "Died of Disappointment."

CARELESS WORKMEN.

Cases in Point—Criminal Recklessness—What will Remedy It.

In this fast age the spirit of "rushing things" seems to have taken hold of the people with almost irresistible power, and in some instances it is beneficial in infusing new life and energy into affairs. Yet while this is true, there *are* cases where a little less haste and more attention to the business in hand, would be very desirable. No class of our people seem to have this spirit more manifest among them than our mechanics, and hence every day adds fresh proofs to the fact that the haste to "get through" prevalent among them, is fast taking the place of what should be the first object—a desire to do the work well. There are instances when this haste amounts to

POSITIVE CRIMINAL RECKLESSNESS,

and as such if the workmen will not learn to any other way, demand the attention of the law. Witness the case in point, recorded in the GAZETTE a short time since wherein a plumber during some repairs at a house in Allegheny, left the gas pipe in such a condition that during a night the escaping fluid escaped in large quantity; when in the early morning the room was entered with a light an explosion occurred, the house damaged to the extent of several hundred dollars, and a young man so severely burned that for a time his life was despaired of, and when he did rise from his bed he carried with him the marks of the affair, which will attend him the remainder of his days—all brought about by the criminal recklessness—for it was nothing else—of that plumber.

ALMOST BLOWN AWAY.

An instance of more recent occurrence however, though of a less startling character, illustrates what has been said. A few evenings since a large audience in one of our prominent public halls were sitting enjoying a literary entertainment, all unconscious that a few feet below them, was that which, but for a fortunate circumstance would have sent building and inmates,—well anywhere but where they were. During the day some alterations had been going on in the building, the workmen had removed the bricks in the wall and started a flue. Failing to "get through" when six o'clock was announced he left all things as they were and went home. The bricks loosened, were left in the wall and soon after his disappearance the slight jar caused by the tread of the audience on the floor, underneath which they were, caused them to drop out. Failing they struck and knocked a hole in a gas pipe from which the gas escaped. It filled the apartment below; none can tell what would have been the result but for a small orifice in the roof through which it escaped to the roof; the leak was not discerned until next morning although it was remarked that there seemed to be a scant supply of gas to light the hall. All because of the "rush" of a criminally reckless workman, who "got through," a minute longer would have made things safe.

Still another example might be quoted of the same kind, where a contracting a lateral sewer in Beaver street Allegheny, and dug a trench

SEVERAL FEET DEEP

across the sidewalk. Night coming on, they hastened away and left it but partially secured a trap for any luckless pedestrian. Here came a citizen of Allegheny by the name of Duff in the darkness failed to see the trap. He fell in, and was severely injured. Two others also subsequently found quarters in the same hole. They profanely, under the circumstances, might have been a trifle justifiable.

These and similar examples in the neighborhood of hundreds, simply the results of undue haste in doing work. Men seem unwilling to do anything to make the job perfect (only "get it done") and hence the time employed in taking precautions against accidents is considered so much lost time.

There should be something done to put a check to this recklessness. The discharge of any mechanic who would thus allow his "haste" to overcome his desire to do a "good job," might prove to a certain extent. But perhaps the most feasible remedy would be perhaps more

SEVERE LEGAL MEASURES

against all such, than are now in operation. It is not a pleasant idea, while sitting in an audience, or any where else, to feel that perhaps a careless workman has been about and left the "marks of his coming" in a broken gas pipe, the effects of which may suddenly put an end, disastrously, to the entertainment. Neither is the contemplation of possible broken limbs and maimings for life a cheerful view,—because of a workman's recklessness.

If this spirit of carelessness is to be checked laws, stringent and severe, seem to be the only remedy.

The Great Sale Continues.

Owing the fact that a very large stock of dry goods remain unsold, and as the demand for bargains has not yet been fully supplied, Messrs. N. Whiting & Co., the well known auctioneers, have determined to continue the great bargain days, and now going on under their auspices at No. 61 Wood street, Lafayette Hall building. The consignment of goods was immense, and when the sale opened to the trade the sales have been very heavy, still the quantity of goods held over unsold is very large, affording excellent selection. The prices will be still further reduced this week. We again assure our readers that the sale is a peremptory one and that the goods are all choice, durable and seasonable. Such honest bargains were never before afforded our people. The goods are sold either by the piece or yard to suit customers. We urge those of our readers in need of dry goods to attend the sale.

WORK HOUSE.

Visit to the Allegheny County Work House—Inspection of the Prison—State of Progress—A Reformatory Institution—Need of Funds.

On Saturday a number of gentlemen, on invitation of the Board of Managers, paid a visit to the Allegheny county Work House at Claremont. Among those present were: Hon. James Graham, Hon. D. N. White, Hugh S. Fleming, Sheriff of Allegheny county, Hon. Jared M. Brush, Hon. A. P. Callow, John A. Scott, Esq., County Commissioner, Hon. J. R. Kerr, Hon. John S. Robb, and William H. McGee, Esq., County Commissioner. There were present of the Board of Managers, Messrs. Geo. R. White, Geo. Albree, W. S. Bissell, James Kelley and J. P. Fleming.

The visitors arrived at the Work House about ten o'clock, and in the absence of the Warden, Mr. Henry Cordier, were received very politely by Mr. John Wineteder, the Assistant Warden, by whom and the members of the Board of Managers present they were shown through the building and the grounds.

A minute inspection was made of the whole establishment and its surroundings, and the visitors expressed themselves highly pleased with the work so far as it has progressed. They also gave expressions of approval of the manner in which the institution is conducted.

The south wing, which is intended for the imprisonment of women, is already completed, and is a model of order and cleanliness. There are at present confined in the work house eight convicts in the Work House, all of whom are males. There is no accommodation at present for females, although the law has established condition of the western wing, which it is to be hoped will be completed soon.

At twelve o'clock a steam whistle summoned the prisoners from their labors in the surrounding grounds. The men walked in single file to the house, and after performing their ablutions they marched to the dining room. The meal was plain but substantial, and each man was furnished with a large dish of vegetable soup, with a liberal allowance of meat, and as much bread as he wished to appropriate for his use. The bread, soup and meat were all cooked in one large kettle, the bread of as good a quality as is found on the tables of most private families. The appetites of the convicts were not at all impaired by their confinement, however, the mystery was explained—the powder mill at that place had exploded. The mill is some twenty-one miles from Darlington.

Mr. Matt. Yoaken, who lived near Michigan City, was fatally injured, last Saturday, while endeavoring to split a cooper post with his house. His son-in-law, who was assisting him, was using an axe, the helve of which had been fastened to the head with wedges, which had been driven in the handle, striking Mr. Yoakem on the bridge of the nose, penetrating to the brain, and driving one of the wedges into the spine from the handle. The unfortunate man lingered until Monday evening, when he died.

The Cairo *Bulletin* of the 10th says: "Two negro children were burned to death in the upper part of the city, yesterday evening, under circumstances the most distressing and horrible. A negro woman, who lives near Mr. Aubrey's residence, left her little child, only one year and three months old, tied in a chair near the fire, and went out to gather a small load of wood. She was not gone more than twenty minutes, but when she returned she found the child enveloped in a sheet of flame. The other child, about three years old, was found lying on the floor beside the chair of the little one, a charred mass of lifeless flesh. The mother found it impossible to extinguish the flames in time to save the life of the younger child, and it died, we hear, a few hours afterward, in the most horrible agony."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

KEYSTONE BANK, PITTSBURGH, November 17, 1870.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the members of the SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF DISABLED FIREMEN will be held at the Office of Clerk of Courts, on TUESDAY, November 22d, at 11 o'clock A. M. Special attendance is requested. By order,

WM. M. GORMLY, President.
JOSEPH BROWNE, Secretary.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R.R. CO., PITTSBURGH, November 14, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company will be held at their office, corner of Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, on the first Monday, (5th day) of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

JOHN H. PAGE, Jr., Secretary.

NOTICE. There will be a meeting of the FARMERS AND MECHANICS TURNPIKE CO. at the office of Hon. Thomas Mellon, No. 35 Fifth avenue, TUESDAY, Nov. 22d, at 2 o'clock P. M., to consider the advisability of selling the road to the city.

IMPORTANT PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

Dr. P. J. JORDAN,

of the firm of JORDAN & DAVIESON, M. D., '62 (Edinburgh and Philadelphia,) Professor and Teacher in Anatomy, Physiology and Science, at the celebrated Institute of Anatomy, 807 Chestnut street, of that city.

At the request of numerous friends and patients, has determined to make a professional visit to Pittsburgh. During his stay he may be confidentially consulted in those special diseases with which his name has been associated for so many years. His important Lectures on NERVOUS DEBILITY, MARRIAGE and GENERATIVE DISEASES OF INFECTION may be had on receipt of 25 cents, from his head office, 1625 FILBERT ST., Philadelphia. Due notice will be given of his arrival at Pittsburgh, and his location and office hours will be announced. no17:hl0

OFFICE CITIZENS PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.—The Twelfth Annual meeting of the Citizens Passenger Railway Company of the City of Pittsburgh, will be held at MORGANS No. 2 said street, on MONDAY, Nov. 21st inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.
H. McCLWIN, Secretary.
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 15, 1870. no16:td

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH & BIRMINGHAM PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, November 14, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, November 21st, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which time a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.
WM. K. NIMICK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., PITTSBURGH, November 14, 1870.

NOTICE TO ASSESSORS.

The Assessors Duplicates for the Triennial Assessment for A. D. 1871, are now ready for distribution at the office of the County Commissioners.

Assessors will please call immediately and get their books, as they will be required to return them on or before the first day of January next. By order of County Commissioners.

W. H. McCLEARY, Clerk.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Having been appointed GAS and GAS METER INSPECTOR for Allegheny county, notice is hereby given that until the necessary office and Mechanical Testing Machinery can be provided, I will be found at the OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY AND PIPE WORKS, Twenty-third street, near Penn, Pittsburgh.

R. H. SMITH, Gas and Gas Meter Inspector.

BOUNTY.

$100 Bounty Collected

For all soldiers who enlisted between May 4th and July 22d, 1861, who were discharged for disability before serving two years, and who have heretofore received no bounty.

The undersigned has removed his office to GAZETTE Building, corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, and is now prepared to collect claims speedily and at moderate rates. Call on, or address, with stamp,

B. F. BROWN,
Claim Agent, GAZETTE Building
Corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership formerly existing between BRENTANO & BAUER, No. 535 Penn street, was to-day dissolved by mutual consent. A. Brentano will pay all debts of the former firm, and he is also entitled to collect the outstanding debts.
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 7, 1870. no9:2d2

NEW GOODS
Now Ready!
Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers,
And all the Latest Styles in
LACE GOODS, JEWELRY, &c.,
At Bottom Prices,
AT
Mrs. S. C. ROBB'S,
No. 91 Federal St., Allegheny.

MORTON'S
GOLD PENS,
A complete assortment and the best PENS in the world.
ALLAN C. BAKEWELL & CO.
AGENTS FOR PITTSBURGH.
75 Wood Street.

WINE OF LIFE.—The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink. WARNER'S VINUM MEDICATUM WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for Ladies who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is mild and pleasant and delicious, and the best cordial ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine bitters, or any other medicine. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is in fact a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also at all respectable saloons. Price $1.00, in quart bottles.
WARNER & CO.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREENS, SHRUBS AND
Greenhouse Plants,
Cultivated and for sale by
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH.
Seed Store, 112 Smithfield Street, opposite P. O.
Orchard and Nurseries, on Fifth (old Pennsylvania) avenue, 14th Ward. Nurseries, on Squirrel Hill road, 22d Ward. no7:wf:m

EDWARD HERLINE. HOWARD R. HAMILTON
HERLINE & CO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS, ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS, No. 94½ CHERRY STREET, entrance 39 Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Special attention given to Checks, Drafts & Lithography. no8:w30

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY GAS CO., ALLEGHENY, Nov. 7, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share, payable on and after the 15th inst. J. B. DAVIDSON, no8:2d5 Treasurer.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th inst. free of all taxes.
JOS. LAURENT, Cashier.
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 5, 1870. no7:2d5

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 5, 1870.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 12th inst., free of all taxes.
J. B. LIVINGSTON, no7 Cashier.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 5, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after the 8th inst.
R. K. WILSON, Cashier.
no7:2d6

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, November 1, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, free of tax, payable on and after the 11th inst.
A. LONG, Cashier.
no2:2d7

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the LAWRENCE SAVINGS BANK have declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. payable forthwith.
W. W. YOUNG. no5:2d50

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH INSURANCE CO., PITTSBURGH, November 2, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share, payable on demand, free from all tax.
D. C. HULTZ, Secretary.

IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 1, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the cash stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable, free of U. S. tax, to stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 11th inst.
J. MAGOFFIN, no7:2d9 Cashier.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE CO., PITTSBURGH, Nov. 1, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of

TWO DOLLARS

Upon each share of the Capital Stock out of the earned profits of the last six months, free of Government and State taxes, payable to stockholders on and after the 8th inst.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

OFFICE PA. INS. CO., PITTSBURGH, Oct. 31, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Pennsylvania Insurance Company of Pittsburgh have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 1st proximo.
THOS. M. BAYNE, Secretary.
no2:2d7

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Immense Stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Furs at the Great Representative Fur House of Wm. Fleming & Co. Prices 15 to 25 Per Cent Less Than Any Other House in City.

We are glad to learn that the immense and elegant stock of furs offered by this house within the last week or so has crowded their palatial and magnificent salesroom with customers. Indeed it would be strange if such were not the case, for the fact that this house has one of the largest and finest stock of Furs in the Patterson Houses, Keokuk, will not Saturday night; but Mrs. F. woke up just in time to make the rascal drop them.

A YOUNG lady in Wyoming, Jones county, Iowa, named Harriet Fordham, had just commenced arrangements for her marriage, when she was seized with typhoid fever, and died. The wedding dress became her shroud.

A KOKOMO, Ind., jury has acquitted Lieut. Dougherty for the killing of young Van Horn, who slandered his sister. The widow of the deceased attempted summary vengeance with a revolver in the court room, but missed her aim.

THE Darlington Wisconsin *Democrat* reports that, on Monday night, the people of that village were startled by experiencing a shock having every indication of an earthquake. Houses were shaken, doors and windows rattled, &c. Almost every one felt it. The next morning it was the general subject of conversation. When the express train came in, however, the mystery was explained—the powder mill at that place had exploded. The mill is some twenty-one miles from Darlington.

MR. MATT. YOAKEN, who lived near Michigan City, was fatally injured, last Saturday, while endeavoring to split a cooper post with his house. His son-in-law, who was assisting him, was using an axe, the helve of which had been fastened to the head with wedges, which had been driven in the handle, striking Mr. Yoakem on the bridge of the nose, penetrating to the brain, and driving one of the wedges into the spine from the handle. The unfortunate man lingered until Monday evening, when he died.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Humphrey's Homepathic MEDICINES.
A complete line constantly on hand. Also a full line of
PATENT MEDICINES,
Sponges, Soaps and Toilet Articles.
Prescriptions carefully compounded at
ROSENBACH'S
Drug and Prescription Store,
no2:3 140 SMITHFIELD STREET.

PITTSBURGH BREWERY.
Joshua Rhodes
Having resumed the BREWERY BUSINESS at the OLD STAND, corner of Duquesne Way and Barker's alley, solicits a portion of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon him in former days.
It will be his earnest endeavor to manufacture an article of
ALE
That for EXCELLENCE and PURITY cannot be excelled.
He will also constantly have on hand a full supply of MALT AND HOPS. oct31:2d6

WINE VINEGAR.
We are receiving a lot of CASKS and BARRELS of the celebrated
E. & M. Bollman
IMPERIAL WINE VINEGAR out of a cargo just landed at Baltimore.
WATT, LANG & CO.,
172 and 174 Wood street.

Eclipse Coal Hod.
I am now prepared to furnish dealers with any number of my new improved Coal Hod at very low rates. All orders should be sent to the patentee, FRANK L. BLAIR, 233 Hancock street, Allegheny City, or apply to J. DUNLAP, Pittsburgh. oct6:w26

CHEAP
STOVES AND TINWARE, FENDERS, COAL BOXES, FIRE IRONS, &c., &c.
P. C. DUFFY'S,
146 Grant street.
no29:d4

RAZORS, SCISSORS,
AND ALL KINDS OF CUTLERY.
Ground and Repaired in the best manner. Also STAMPS, BRANDS and CANCELLING BRAND made and repaired at
JAMES BOWN'S, 136 Wood street.
no5

HUCKEN'S PARKER HOUSE SOUPS.—Just received, an assortment of these celebrated Soups, put up in cans, all ready for use:

Mock Turtle,	Ox Tail,
Macaroni,	Okra,
Julienne,	Tomato.

For sale by JNO. A. RENSHAW,
no7 Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

FIRE IRONS. FIRE IRONS.—Now is the season for purchasing the above articles. I have as fine an assortment of Fire Irons and Stands as any house in the city, and have just received a full assortment, which examine before purchasing. Some of the above goods are very fine and will be sold low at
JAMES BOWN'S,
136 Wood Street.
nov4

RUBBER TUBING.
All sizes of India Rubber Tubing, for sale cheap on hand, at
J. A. H. PHILLIPS,
Agents for this city.

FOREIGN SINGING BIRDS.—A large number of all kinds of GERMAN SINGING BIRDS, CANARY BIRDS, received and for sale at the most reasonable terms. Also, canary seed and other seed for birds, and Cages of the finest styles. Fine German Pigeons very cheap.
GEO. HEWES,
No. 538 Penn street.

LACOCK, HAWTHORN & CO.,
TIN ROOFERS and Manufacturers of all kinds of GALVANIZED IRON, Window Caps, Brackets, Ventilators, &c. Contracts taken in any part of the country for Roofing. No. 38 Ohio St., Allegheny City, Pa.
Tin, Copper or Sheet Iron work. no26:w6

NOTICE.
JOHN SMITH,
Second Ward, Pittsburgh, TAVERN.
The License Board will hear the above application on SATURDAY, Nov. 19th, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOSEPH BROWNE, Clerk.
no8:td22

Immense Stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Furs at the Great Representative Fur House of Wm. Fleming & Co. Prices 15 to 25 per cent Less than any other House in the City.

AMUSEMENTS.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Edwin Booth and Mrs. Ettie Henderson to-night commence the second week of their very successful engagement at the Opera House. To-night and to-morrow evening "Hamlet" will be presented. On Wednesday evening, "Richelieu," Thursday evening, "Lady of Lyons," Friday and Saturday evenings, "King Lear." On Thursday, Thanksgiving Day, with matinee at 2 o'clock, we hope none of our amusement goers will fail to be present at the Opera House during the Booth-Henderson engagement, as we understand they fail to enjoy the greatest theatrical treats ever offered our people. Next week the great Emmet, Dan Fitz, commences an engagement.

MARIE SEEBACH.—On Saturday night the Academy of Music was again thronged with an intelligent audience, to see Marie Seebach act the part of Gretchen in Goethe's grand tragedy of Faust. As is well known, the heroine does not appear in the first act, but Herr Harry played the role of Mephistophles so admirably that he was encored several times during the evening. In the first act, Gretchen, as the curtain rises, is discovered in a garden, and the first little scene in which she appears is Faust and speaks only the famous couplet:

"Bin weder Fraulein, weder schoen,
Kann auch allein nach Hause gehn,"

showed the critics in front of the foot-lights that a true artiste was there. None but a genius could play two such widely different roles as Mary Stuart and Gretchen, and lost their identity so completely in each character, we can reason predict that Seebach was too thoroughly adapted to the part to realize that [illegible] simple home [illegible] in the agony [illegible] and thoroughly [illegible] and maidenly [illegible] touching and [illegible] and sinless, [illegible] her audience [illegible] those who saw [illegible] she was so [illegible] stress of the [illegible] expression [illegible] then the green [illegible] until she had [illegible] audience were [illegible]. The other [illegible] the members [illegible] well chosen [illegible] the brilliant [illegible] ch of the [illegible] and that we [illegible] any favorite [illeg